ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP UNION. Details of Two Weeks News from California.

QUICK TRIP.

\$2,137,000 Gold Dust on the Way. Correct List of the Killed by the Explosion of the Jenny Lind.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

MARKETS, &c., &c., &c.

The U. S. mail steamship Union, Capt. R. Adams, arrived last evening from Aspinwall, via Kingston, having left the former port on the 14th inst., and the latter on the 17th. The steamers Georgia and Uncle Sam were to leave As-

pinwall on the 15th. The Crescent City sailed the same lay with the Union.

sickness of any kind existing there at present.

The passengers by the Union have come through from San Francisco in twenty three days and five hours, being the shortest time ever made between San Francisco and

delivered in advance of the mail, to the expresses of Ber ford & Co., Wells, Fargo & Co., Anthony & Co., and to the Purser of the Union, Mr. Burt.

The following is the specie list of the Golden Gate,

The following is the specie list of the Golden Gate, which left San Francisco on the 30th ult:—
Page, Bacon & Co. \$768,000 Collins, Cushm'n&C \$11,744 Adams & Co. ... 480 000 Macondray & Co. ... 63,824 Burgoyne & Co. ... 200 000 Case, Heiser & Co. ... 55,482 Wells, Farge & Co. ... 63,000 Lazard Ferers. ... 12,057 B. Davidson. ... 166,000 Abel Guy. ... 11,830 Drexel Sath & Church 110 000 Alsop & Co. ... 15 687 F. Argent & Co. ... 35 000 Wyckoff & Co. ... 8,500 J. Seligman & Co. ... 10,000 Other shippers ... 161,213 Hoyt Freeman ... 10,000 Total ... \$2,137,307 Samuel H. Ward died on board the brig Zoe, on the 22d of March last, one day before the arrival of the vessel at Honolulu. Mr. Ward was a native of East Hart.

ford, Conn.; was a graduate of Wesleyan University, Midconnected with the press of New York city, being pub-lisher of the *Emportum*, and since his arrival in California, in 1840, has been a member, first of the firm of Moffatt & Co., and subsequently of that of Curtis, Perry & Ward, assayers, of San Francisco.

The clipper schooner Spray, Capt. Hall, had arrived at San Francisco in 57 days from Hobart Town, V. D. L.—the

quickest passage ever made. She brought dates to 25th

from Batavia in the short space of 50 days from port to port, making the quickest time yet known. She was 30 days from the coast of China, and experienced heavy

westerly gales. Her greatest day's run was 320 miles.
The late Treasurer of Sacramento, Mr. McCracken, who
was charged with the embezzlement of funds last fall, returned after a voyage to the Atlantic, was duly tried in
Sacramento City last month, and has been honorably ac-The following is a list of the passengers which left

Gate:—
C. E. Scofield and lady, Mr Wakeman, Alderman De Lorg, Mr. Heiser, lady, and child, A Toppin, A J. Tubbs, L. D. Brown. Wm Wadsworth, Mr Dwinell, Myron Peck, Judge J. W. Wilde, Capt J. W. Papne, Mr. Rese, Berford & Co's me-senger, Wm Ely, Hon Mr. Garfield, Fred N. Billings, Franklin Billings, L. H. H. Thomas, Robt Martsh, J. P. Valentine, Dr Libastard, Dan Gibb, Miss Dunlap, Mrs. Brown and Infant, L. Perdreanville, B. Harris, Padre Romaniz, J. Krouse, W. P. Cashman, J. Morris, Wells, Fargo, & Co's messenger, A. Flagg, Gov Abernethy and family, Lr. R. J. Whiteley, Padra Thos Osorio, E. E. Camp, Padra Molo, Mr. F. Grove, J. H. Style, Wm. Ross, C. E. Schmitt, Miss F. Herrick, L. Perdreanville, Goo Brooks, S. Brown, C. R. Oskman, J. Lawrence, J. Croft, Miss Julia Berry, S. A. Hastings, Capt Monroe and eon, Capt Chas Spear, Jas. F. French, W. B. McMunter, Thos Hauley, Thos H. Stephens, Mrs. Cogden, Mrs. F. A. Nesbitt and child, G. W. Prescott, E. P. Dyer, Rev. Jno Matthews, Padra Mulo, S. C. Scinzer, Wm. Likes, Jas. Newball, Mrs. C. M. Hent, Mrs. Beray, Mr. Godman, R. B. Witsers, W. P. Lang, F. J. Cruner, Lady, and gon John Fresco, C. Bernard, Mrs. Reynolds, Henry Matthews, Dr. J. Garden, Thos Frazer, C. Barne, P. O'Neal, Rodoman, R. B. Witsers, W. P. Lang, F. J. Cruner, Lady, and gon John Fresco, C. Bernard, Mrs. Reynolds, Henry Matthews, Dr. J. Garden, Thos Frazer, C. Barne, P. O'Neal, Rodoman, R. B. Witsers, W. P. Barne, P. O'Neal, Rev. Mrs. McGord, Robert McCoy, J. P. Blow, L. P. Wade, E. A. Grigge, John Griggs, R. G. Jordon, Mr. Meade, R. G. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S. Thornbill, Mr. Maderia, E. H. Perkins, H. G. Thornbill, S.

pounds of gunpowder.

Minaculous Escars — In a store adjoining the one at the corner of Jackson and Front streets, and which was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night, were nine hundred pounds of gunpowder. It was separated from the burners building by a thin board partition, three fourths of an finch in thickness, which was half burned through. The powder was owned by a M. Mills, who maintained a strict silence on the subject during the configgration; but

yesterday morning Mr. Hossefross, the Chief Engineer, received intelligence of the fact, when a warrant was iasued and Mr. Mills taken into custody. He gave bail in \$1,000 to appear this morning, at 11 o'clock, in the Recorder's Court. The mind fairly sickens at the prospect of the terrible loss of life and injury that would have resulted, had the powder ignited. The whole Fire Department, who were ignorant of the fact, with hundreds of spectators, would undoubtedly have been swept into eternity at one blow. Immense masses of burning material would have been scattered broadcast over a large portion of the city, and doubtless igniting many other places, which, in the absence of the fire apparatus and our efficient fire department, would again have laid our fair city in ashes. All the surrounding buildings with their inhabitants would have been destroyed, and the shipping at the wharves burned up. It would have struck an almost fatal blow to the commercial prosperity of San Francisco. Had the fire occurred one hour later, when the city was at rest, and more time would have been required to reach the scene no earthly power could have prevented the disasters we have pictured. The fact of depositing such a quantity of ganpowder in such a place cannot be too strongly condemned. The lives of hundreds of citizens and the value of millions of property might have been sacrificed through this highly culpable act —Alta Californian April 30.

FIRE IN SAN JOSE.—On the 19th inst., the Court house, formerly the State house, in San Jose, was discovered to

fornian April 30.

Fire in San Jose.—On the 19th inst., the Court house, formerly the State house, in San Jose, was discovered to be on fire, and in a very short time the building was entirely destroyed. The loss is about \$5,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. When it was first discovered a box of coals was seen under the floor, and the supposed object was to rescue several prisoners who are now in the jail, which adjoins the Court house. The purpose, however, was not attained; the thick adobes of the cld jail were fireproof. The county records were all saved.

Sea Synamore County in the County records were all saved.

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SEA STRAKERS CONNECTED WITH SAN FRANCISCO, LOST IN THE PACIFIC.—We are under obligations to a friend for the following list of steamers lost in the Pacific:—

Commodore Proble—May 3d, 1851, on Humboldt Bar.

Union—July 5th, 1851, at San Quentin.

Cheapeake—Rudder lost at see; put into Port Oxford for repairs; proceeded to Humboldt, Oct. 10, 1851; condemned there and sold.

Sea Gull—January 26th, 1852, on Humboldt Bar.

Gen. Warren—January 31st, 1852 Clatsop spit.

North America—February 27th, 1852, forty miles south of Acapulco.

Piomeer—August 17th, 1852, St. Simeon's Bay.

City of Pittsburg—Burned Oct. 24th, 1852, Bay of Valpansiao.

Independence—February 16th, 1853, Margarita Island.

fennessee—March 6th, 1853 entrance San Francisce Bay.

S. Lewis—April 9th, 1853, three miles north of Bolinas Bay.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT BENECIA.—A man by the name of McDonald was shot on the 19th ult., near the State House, at the capital. The cause we need hardly give, for of course it was a woman. It appears that a man by the name of Brown, who is represented to be of bad character, had been living with a Mexican woman whom he had reason to believe had not been unkind to McDonald, the two chanced to meet at the Solano House, when Brown commenced abusing McDonald, beating him severely with a stick. McDonald refused to fight him at the time, saying he must do so at a great disadvantage, as Brown had his 'friend' about him. After that, Brown went and bought a cow hide and commenced searching for McDonald, who by this time had learned that Brown was looking for him, and procured a pistol. They met in front of the capitol, and as Brown advanced with his cow hide, McDonald drew his pistol, and told him not to advance. At this he declined using his cow hide, saying he had no pistol; but went round the corner of a small building and drew a Colt's revolver, and returning, fired three shots at McDonald fired once,

there yet. It is said that it must prove mortal. McDonald fired once, but without effect.

CRIME IN SAN JOSE—A MEXICAN BANDIT SHOT.—Austin, whose examination before Justice Vermeule for the murder of Ware, and whose discharge we chronicled last week, is again in custody. The grand jury found a true bill sgainst him and his principal witness, a man by the name of Sales, who, we understand, are jointly indicted for the murder. Austin was arrested at Santa Cruz, and Sales at this place, and both are now securely ironed. On the 21st of April we were informed that two Californians from the neighborhood of the Mission San Jose, brought a letter to Sheriff Johnson, from some Americans living there, stating that the murderers of Welsh had been discovered, that they were then in San Jose, and that the bearers of the letter could point the murderers out. Accordingly, on that evening, the sheriff, with several others whom he had summoned to his assistance, proceeded in company with two Californians to the house where the Mexican bandits were. The Sheriff seized one and Mr. Wilson the other, and led them to the door. On reaching it, the prisoners made a successful effort to threw off their captors, and started to run. The Sheriff spistol missing fire, the man he had in custody run. Mr. Wilson mounting his horse, quickly headed the man who had excaped from him; but he refusing to surrender, Mr. Wilson drew his revolver and shot him dead. He was a large man, of powerful frame, and on the examination of his body other wounds were found, and one nearly healed, which it is said be got in the conflict with Welsh.

From THE COLORADO.—The government train which arrived here lately from the river remots that were larged from the river remots that a very large and the service of the service and the care and the service an

aggressive of detensive remains to be proven. If the former, they will find a very warm time of; it, especially if they cross the frontier.—San Diego Herald, April 16.

Presentment of the Grand Jury in the cases of the Independence and S. S. Lewis.

The following presentment of the Grand Jury was entered on the minutes of the Gourt:—

We, the undersigned Grand Jurors of the District of Court of the United States for the Northern District of Californis, hereby report—That the recent sad, heart-rending calamities of the steamers and river boats show a culpable negligence and reckless disregard of human life on the part of the owners and agents having control and charge of vessels employed in the transportation of passengers. The steamer Independence, lately lost, causing the destruction of two hundred beings, was notoriously unseaworthy, so much so as to render it impossible for her to run any distance from shore, without risk of foundering; and we attribute her loss to her being obliged to keep a course which exposed her to all the perils of the imperfectly surveyed coast of Southern California. Her boats were inadequate in number, and miserably provided with oars and other appurtenances requisite to render them of service.

The agents of this line were well aware of the total unfitueess of this boat for the carriage of passengers, but continued her on the route under the plea of not being able to replace her with another steamer. We therefore deem the owners and agents are the parties whom the public should hold responsible, rather than the captain and officers, in order to check future calamities; and had the present Grand Jury power to have brought a bill against the owners and agents are the parties whom the public should be forced, in order to prevent a recurrence of the Independence, on account of her miserable outfit and unreaworthiness, as well as for other acts of unjustifiable negligence and carelessness in the transportation of passengers, they certainly would have done so.

The severest penalties and

ment.
The melancholy disasters of the Jenny Lind and R. K

The melancholy disasters of the Jenny Lind and R. R. Page, river steamers, show that some more efficient means than the present system of inspection should be adopted to protect the lives of those who are obliged to avail themselves of this mode of conveyance.

E. W. Church, Foreman, C. L. Ross,
N. Lombard Ingols, James Harrold,
A. J. Morrell, Henry A. Wyman,
T. P. Everett, D. W. Smith,
John Lobdell, J. P. Squires,
J. Ward Eaton, De Witt C. Hamline,
James R. Lewis, Wm. H. Rodgers.

Dearn of one of Lewis & Clark's Mn In Oregon.—The
Oregon Statesman gives the following notice of the de-

DEATH OF ONE OF LEWIS & CLARK'S MEN IN OREGON.—The Oregon Statesman gives the following notice of the decease of old residents in that Territory:—

On the 28th of September, 1852, at his house on his claim, in Marion county, Oregon Territory, Fracois Revet, at the age of 93 years. He was born in the parish of Saint Sulpuc, Lower Canada. He was one of the first white men who came to this Territory with Lewis & Clark, and left them on their return to the east side, on the Becky mountains, where he followed his former occupation as a bearer.

On the 10th ult., at his house on his claim, in the vicinity of Champeeg, Marion county, Oregon Territory, Etlenne Lucierc, about 65 years of age, born in the parish of Acadea, L. Canada. He came to this Territory in 1812, as one off the late J. J. Astor's engaged servants with Mesars Hunt & McKenzie, the leaders of the party, and remained in the country ever since, till 1829, as a trapper; that year he took a claim opposite to Portland; in 1830 he abandoned it. In 1831 he took the claim on which he ended his days. He is the first white man that settled on a claim in Oregon Territory.

Marriages, Births, and Deaths.

othy.

At the Galena House, on the road to Foster's Bar, on Wednesday, April 20th, by Rev. Mr. Benson, of Marysville, Major P. G. Fanders, of that city, to Mrs. Nancy A. Ward, late of Sacramento city, and daughter of Governor Dodge, of Wisconsin.

Ward, late of Cardinato dely,
Dodge, of Wisconsin.

At San Luis Obispo, on the 24th of April, by the Rev.
Father Gomex, Captain Frederick Hullard, of steamer
San Bird, to Miss Ramona, eldest daughter of Captain
John Wilson, of San Luis Obispo.

On Thursday, April 28th, by Rev. S. H. Willey, Mr.
John Oschwald to Miss Phillippina Brengal, all of San
Franci co.

deesing, of a son.

April 22d, the lady of John C. Mitchell, Esq., of a son.

April 22d, the lady of John C. Mit:hell, Esq., of a son.

DEATHS.

At sea, on board bark Equator, Feb. 16th, of scurvy,
Jos. Cornish, of Schenectady, N. Y., aged 31 years.

April 29th, at his residence in Honolulu. of dropsy,
Captain Joseph Maughan, late Harbor Master, aged 58
years.

Killed by a whale in Margarita Bay, on the 28th of
January, Daniel Carpenter, a boatsteerer on board whaleship Jas. Maury. He was a Narragensett Indian.

On board steamship Oregon, from Panama—

April 17th, Jacob Beyer, a native of Prussia, aged 24
years.

years.

April 20th, Peter Thorson, a native of Denmark, and an old resident of California, aged 25 years.

April 20th, J. H. Buckley, from Michigan, aged 27 years.

April 22d, lost overboard, Lewis Smith, a native of Norway, deck hand on board the Oregon, aged about 25

years.
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INTERMENTS IN SAN FRANCISCO FOR TWO WEEKS ENDING APRIL 23, 1853.

April 10—W. Robertson, from Pennsylvania, aged 28.
Joseph Woods, Jr., N. Y., 2.
Thomas Prisner, Germany, 32.

11—Chas. Marchouse, New York, 36.
F. Langston, Glasgow, 38.
James Dyson, New York, 36.
F. Langston, Glasgow, 38.
James Dyson, New York, 27.
Jeannette Lougee, Concord, N. H., 34.
James H. Babcock.
Spanish child, 7.
Ralph Wright, Iowa, 31.

12—— Carpentier, France, 46.*
Bernard Murphy, San Jose *
Sarah Ann Paige, Boston, 8.*
Ella E. Westfall, 1.
Franklin Bosworth, N. O.*
Francis H. Maccabee, New York, 27.*
Miss J. B. Winlack, Scotland, 35.*
John S. Bradbury, Guilford, N. Y., 30*
Caleb Winser, Guilford, N. Y., 30*
Caleb Winser, Guilford, N. Y., 30*
Noah Ripley, Brooklyn N. Y., 50.*
Mrs. Ripley, (wife of above, 30*
Sarah F. Ripley, 9 years, 10 months.*
Annie F. Ripley, 8 years, 3 months.*
Annie F. Ripley, 6 years, 10 m

Unknown man.
Poplashi. Poland, 30.
Francis White, Ireland, 50.
14—Jas. Maurice Stebbins, 4 years 6 months.
W. Rollinson, Jr., Wisconsin, 2 years 8 months.
John O'Neal, Kentucky, 24.
Morris Desmond, Ireland, 25.
15—John M. Hayes, Maine, 43.
J. Turner, Conn., 36.
Wm. Bell, Wisconsin, 27.*
C. E. A. Behn, Germany, 36.*
16—Peter Nelson, Desmark 38.
John Tillbridge, Conn., 38.
J. A. Cost, Virginia, 42.
E. H. Hutton, 14.
Mary A. Durkin, 5.
17—Thos. B. Godden, Paterson, N. J., 26.*
Lysander Ripley, Boston, 39.
Bridget O'Conner, San Francisco, 7 months.
Joseph, Azore Islands, 15.
J. B. Hoppe, San Jose. 37.*
J. Manngan, Manchester, England, 30
William Hannock, Prussia, 24.
Jennie J. Herron, Pittsburg, Pa. 17 mos.
18—Mary Bigler, New York, 2.
C. H. Squire, Eogland, 21,
F. Moyer, New York, 30.
Jose Cafre, Chili, 25.
19—R. A. Wynkn, 1a., 36.*
G. F. Ledderman, Germany, 15.
20—John Kelly, Ireland, 27.
Bapitste Roberty, France, 44.
21—Wm. Depue, New York, 35.
22—B. A. Mason, R. I., 26.
Marie Haley, St. Louis, 7.
23—Wm. Yeardley, London, 42.
Luke Care, Mass., 54.
J. D. Greenman, R. I., 42.
Two Chinamen and one Chinawoman.
*Killed by the explosion of the Jenny Lind.

Markets.

San Francisco, April 30, 1853.

The market generally to day has been quiet; with the exception of flour, no activity has been apparent in any department of trade.

Frous.—There has been an active inquiry for bbl. flour, and sales from first hands have been considerable. 500 bbls. Haxall, superfine, cold at \$10 87½; about 650 do, Gallego and Haxall, superfine, in lots, at \$10 75 a \$11; 140 do., at \$10 75; 445 do., Haxall, to arrive per Tornado, at \$9 50. Sales of superfine chile, in half sanks, have been made to a small extent, at \$10.

Grain.—In barley we note sales of about 1,200 sacks Chile, in lots, at 2e a 2½c. 5,000 bushels Eastern cats sold at 2c. 423 sacks do., at 21-16c.; 150 sacks corn at 2½c.

Provisions.—In clear pork we notice a somewhat better

sold at 2c. 423 sacks do., at 21-16c.; 150 sacks corn at 23c.

Provisions—In clear pork we notice a somewhat better feeling: 50 bbls. sold at \$22; 30 half do., at \$16 50. Sales of 85 bbls. mess do. in lots, at \$27 50 a \$28; 95 kgs. hams sold at 20c. a 21c.; 150 tierces do., per Old Hickory, before arrival, on private terms. We also note cales to arrive, to the extent of about 180 pkgs., on private terms. 20 casks choice butter sold at 30c.; \$5 pkgs. do, in lots, at 53%c. to 37½c. Sales of lard, to arrive, have been made to some extent, at 22½c. a 23c. for tims, and 21c. for kegs.

GUNNYBAGS.—Sales of 15,000, loose and in bales, at 13c.; 20 bales do. at the same figure.

BEANS.—We note jobbing sales to the extent of about 400 sacks, at 6½c. a 7c.

LAUCORS.—Sales of 50 bbls. proof whiskey, on private terms; 20 bbls. N. E. rum, at 42c. Messrs. Cobb & Co. sold this morning, at auction, 27 balf pipes Sazerac and Castillon brandies, at \$170 a \$2 25; 16 qr. casks do., at \$1 82¼ a \$2; 20 eighth casks Bordeaux brandy, at 87½c.; 16 eighth do, at 90c. a \$1 12½; 200 cases Burgundy port, at \$2 50 a \$3 50; 25 do. Rhine wine, at \$4 50; 50 do Sautene, at \$2 75.

CANDIES.—300 boxes adamantine scld at 28c.; 100 do., at 27½c.

Sales of 75 cases common black tea, at 25c.; 50 cases American ground mustard, in half lb. bottles, at \$2 75; 75 dozen Baltimore cysters, at \$8; an invoice of boots and shoes, amounting to about \$3 000; at 30 per cent less than home cost; 100 kegs nails, at 5½c.

Sales of 75 cases to common black tea, at 25c.; 50 cases than home cost; 100 kegs nails, at 5½c.

You have transactions have been very quiet. There has been a bare attendance of purchisers in market. Flour has declined a little, and sales made in large lots at 5½c.; or small parcels 5½c. was obtained. Barley is a little on the advance; heavy sales were made at 2½c; 2½c. and 3c., however, are the prevailing prices in moderate quantities for Chili; the stock of California is very small. The provision trade has relied dull, and prices still evince a d

ASSEMBLING OF THE LEGISLATURE DISCOVERY OF GOAL.

The brig Zoe, Capt. Richards, at San Francisco, left Henolulu on the 10th ult.

Our newspaper dates are up to the 6th ult. We are indebted to Messrs. Adams & Co. for the prompt delivery

indebted to mesers. Adams a co. for the prompt denterly of exchanges.

The Hawaiian Legislature convened with the usual coremonies on the 6th of April.

There have been but few incidents in the chapter of Hawaiian affairs since our last date, which are worth

There have been but few incidents in the chapter of Hawaiian affairs since our last date, which are worth narrating here.

The newspapers are still occupied in the discussion of the liquor question.

A joint stock company is forming to procure the establishment of a regular line of steamers (Ericason's motors, if possible) between the Islands. The Honolula Arquesays:—

We feel really proud of calling the attention of the public to an enterprise now under formation, for the benefit of the country, the developement of its resources, and the accommedation of inter-land travelers. We learn that some of our far-seeing, liberal-minded merchants and other public-spirited capitalists, have joined together to procure, with the least possible delay, one or more steamboats, of suitable size and capacity, fitted with Ericsson's engines, to ply between the islands, and also a tug-boat for the use of the harbor of Honolulu. We understand that nearly \$40,000 have been offered.

The sum of \$50,000 is agreed upon as the joint capital of the company, to be held in shares of \$5000 each. A sum too small to begin with, we should say.

Capt. James Vaughar, master of the port of Honolulu, died in that city on the 29th ult.

The loss of the steamer Independence was published in the Honolulu papers on the 2d April.

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The tops of the steamer Independence was published in the Honolulu papers on the 2d April.

The condemned bark Magdala was sold at auction, by A. P. Everett, for \$2.0%.

The brigantine Catharine Brown touched here on her passage from Callifornia to Australia on the 4th instant.

She experienced very heavy weather, and carried away.

fore and main topmasts on the passage down. She brought dates to the 16th March, the latest received up brought dates to the 16th March, the latest received up to that time.

It is reported that Captain Cash, of the American whale ship Columbia, recently discovered coal on the northern shore of the Ochotsk Sea, in long. 156 E. and lat. 56 N., from which he obtained several tons for his ship's use, which has proved to be of superior quality. We amsiously wait further particulars corroborating the truth of this important discovery.

The mail hence (says the Polymesian,) by the Zoe, on the 7th inst. for San Francisco, was one of the largest ever despatched from this kingdom. There were above 2 000 letters and 1 000 papers, a large portion of which were from the whaling fleet, to owners and friends at home. The freight for carrying the mail from this port to San Francisco amounts to \$40,000.

VERY INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Conduct of Bolivia—Attempted Revolution at La Paz—France and Ecuador—Opening of the Amazon by Peru—Important Decree—Reprisals of Peru on Bolivia—Important to Merchants.

The steamer Santiago, Capt. R. Joy, arrived at Panama on the 4th inst., with the usual semi-monthly mail from Valparaiso and Callao. Her dates are Valparaiso, April 14, and Callao' April 25. She brings 29 passengers, and \$300,000 in silver, on British account. Among the passengers is Admiral Blanco, family and suite, on their way to Faris, to which court the Admiral has been appointed Minister from the Chilian republic.

The President of Chili paid his expected visit to Valparaiso on the 4th, where his reception had been most en thusiastic. On the 6th he left suddenly for Santiago, owing, it is said, to the reports of the misunderstanding between Feru and Bolivia, brought by the steamer from the north.

between l'eru and Bolivia, brought by the steamer from the north.

The P. S. N. Co's steamer New Granada is, for the future, to ply between Valparaise and the southern por:s of the republic, the government having come to terms with the company.

The correspondent of the Reporter writes from Copiapo, that the mines in that district are yielding well.

H. B. M.'s ship Amphitrite sailed for the Sandwich Islands, and the Portland and Trincomalee also sailed for the coast.

The Panama Herald, of the 6th inst, gives the following summary:—

the coast.

The Panama Herald, of the 6th inst., gives the following summary:

Bolivia appears to be getting herself daily and more deeply into disputes with "the balance of mankind," and has lately engaged in a very pretty little quarrel with the British and United States ministers, relative to a Mr. Cunningham, an American citizen, managing man of an English mercantile establishment at Corocoro. It appears that during Mr. C.'s absence, some officials (for some cause unexplained) entered his house forcibly, and carried off every article they could find. Col. J. A. Lloyd, H. B. M.'s Charge d'Affaires, remonstrated; whereupon Sr. Bustillo, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, writes him a most imperlineat letter, very plainly telling him to mind his own business, and to bless his stars that Englishmen and other foreigners are permitted to live at all in the free and enlightened republic of Bolivia, there to enjoy all the blessings of civilization and good laws. The papers also contain a letter from Cunningham to the aforesaid Sr. Bustillo, in which he repels the charge of immorality brought against him by the minister, who he says is guilty himself of robbing widows at Potosi, and committing bigamy in La Paz.

A movement in favor of Gen. Santa Cuz was to have taken place on the 21st of March, among the military in La Faz; but the plot was discovered by a sergeant, to whom the government gave a reward of six thousand dollars.

On the 9th, Sr. J. M. Tirado, Secretary of State for For-

La Faz; but the plot was discovered by a sergeant, to whom the government gave a reward of six thousand dollars.

On the 9th, Sr. J. M. Tirado. Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Feru, wrote a letter to the French Charge d'Affairs in Iima, offering the services of his government to mediate between France and Ecuador. The Count Ratti Monton replied that it would give him pleasure to secept the offer of Feru, if the orders of the Admiral admitted of such a course. In the meantime a portion of the French fleet was at anchor in Paita bay.

The President of Peru has issued a most important decree relative to the navigation of the Amazon, and offering the greatest encouragement to settlers—such as exemption from export and import duties, grants of land, and freedom from taxation for twenty years, the free grant of seeds, implements for cultivating the land, &c., &c. The exploration of the branches of the Amazon in Peru will be made by government steamers, provided expressly for the service.

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The dispute between Bolivia and Peru has assumed at last a serious form, and the reprisal of Peru, which we give below in full, is a serious matter for those merchants in whose hands the trade with Bolivia principally lies. In order to render the question more fully understoed, we condense the following account from the Registro Oficial of Lima:

On the 6th January last, the Bolivian government requested the withdrawal of D. Mariane Paredes, the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires, charging him with plotting against the Bolivian government. This request the government of Peru refused to comply with, denying the charge made against him, and asking for some substantial proofs. Sr. Paredes, hower, resigned the appointment, and D Francisco Gonzalez Prada was named to the post, with the rank of Minister Plenipotentiary.

On the 9th March, Sr. Paredes received a communication from the Bolivian government, informing him that no further communication would be held with him, against which he protested on the 10th, and on the 12th the Intendente of Police presented himself at the Peruvian Legation, and ordered Sr. Paredes to quit the country in two hours, or else he would be forcibly expelled; in consequence at six o'clock that same evening, Sr. P., in company with a police officer, left La Paz. At the same intended to the Portant To MERCHANTS

Jose RUFINO ECHENIQUE, PRESIDENT OF THE REFUELIC, ETC:

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS

JOSE RUPING ECHENIQUE, PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC, ETC:

WHEREAS—1st. The conduct of the government of Boli-

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS

JOSE RUNNO ECHENDUC, PRESENT OF THE REPUBLIC, MICHELEAS—1st. The conduct of the government of Bolivia, by virtue of the explaison of our public agents, and of the infraction of our treaties, has exempted Peru, according to the right of nations, and according to the delaration in the resolution of the Council of State of the Isth inst., from every obligation with respect to the observance of the articles of the said treaties.

2nd. The nation has the necessity and the right of exercising acts of retertion and reprical, until it obtains reparation for the outrages committed, and to secure observance of the principles and obligations contracted by that government in the treaties with Peru.

2d. Is consideration of the want of security for our representatives and agents in Bolivia, and the manifestation officially made by that government that this clars of functionaries and organs of official intelligence should not be sent, has placed the same in a state of prohibition; and reparation can only be obtained by employing the compulsory means that the government has been authorized to make use of.

4th. These means are so much the more necessary when the enormous prejudice that the nation suffers by the introduction of coin of a low standard, is increased by the system of counterfeiting in Bolivia, where new mints are licensed from which money is issued with the false date of 1820, and with the false inscription of the city of Potosi upon money which is well known to have been made in La Paz.

By virtue of the authority conferred by the Council of State, I do decree:—

Art. I. All merchandise and foreign articles which may be despatched in the Custom House of Arica, and in transit of Bolivia, shall Jay, as those which are despatched for the consumption of the republic, the duties laid down in Art. 73 of the O dinance of Commerce, with respect to the value which the tariif of duties adopted in the Custom Houses of the republic fixes.

2. Articles of Bolivian manufacture, or produce, which are th

per cent ad valorem on the value which a special decree
of the Minister of Finance may fix upen them.

4. All small coined silver of Belivia introduced into
Peru for any purpose whateover shall also pay 40 per
cent.

5. The introduction to Peru by sea of the said small
coined silver of Belivia is prohibited.

6. Gold and silver, in bars, bullion, or dust, which
may be introduced into Peru from Belivia is free of all
duty.

7. Also coined gold and hard dollars are free of duty,
previded they suffer no adulteration in Belivia.

8. Mules, horses, and horned cattle, which may be imported into Peru, through Belivia, from the provinces of
the Argentine Republic, shall continue enjoying the immunities which are now allowed them.

9. Should the government of Belivia impose any duty
on aguardiente or Peruvian liquors, then the foreign
liquors which may be despatched in transit for Belivia,
as per art 1 of this decree, are subject to the duties
laid down in art. 73 of the Ordinance of Commerce, shall
pay mercover an additional duty, equal to that put upon
Peruvian liquors and aguardiente in Belivia.

10. All foreign articles, including liquors, which are
dispatched in transit for Belivia shall, under pain of
seizure go with a permit, granted by the Custom House
of Arica or competent authority in Peru; and that permit
shall only be valid for 30 days after the date of being
granted.

11. All goods and liquors dispatched in transit for Relivia shall, under the like pains of seizure, go, if destined
for La Paz, by way of Taena or Palea, and proceed by
Taeora to Santiago de Machaca; and if destined for Peru,
shall pass frem Taeora to Cosapilla and Pichaguas. If
found taking a different route they shall be confiscated.

12. The produce, merchandise and articles of manufacture of Peru, which go to Bolivia, may take the route
most convenient to the parties interested.

13. The duties which are to be paid on the foreign articles of merchandise and liquors, in transit for Bolivia,
shall be paid in the terms laid down by

through which they shall be brought into Peruvian territory.

14. Articles 1, 2, 3, 5 and 9 of the present decree shall commence to be in force forty days after their publication in the towns of the south, bordering on Bolivia, and the remainder will commence to be in force from the date of the said publication.

Given in the Government House in Lima, 23d April, 1853. (Signed.)

JOSE RUFINO ECHENIQUE.

(Countersigned.)

JOSE MANUEL TIRADO.

OPPENING OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON AND

OFENING OF THE NAVIGATION OF THE AMAZON AND TRIBUTARIES, IN PERU.

In the last number of the Herald we mentioned that Sener Echenique, President of Peru, had issued a most important decree relative to the navigation of the Amason and its branch in the eastern portion of Peru, and the privileges granted by the said decree to foreign settlers. We now give a summary of that document, translated expressly for our journal:—

Article I declares that in conformity with the treaty between Peru and Brazil, of 224 October, 1861, and dur

ing the time it is in force, the navigation of the Amazon as far as the port of Nauta, at the month of the Ucayali, is opened to the navigation, traffic, and commerce of the vessels and subjects of Brazil.

2. Subjects and citizens of other nations who have treaties with Feru, on the same terms as the most favor-ed nations, are entitled to the same privileges as the Brazilians.

3. For the purposes of the two former articles, the ports of Loreto and Nauta are selected.

4. In conformity to the law of the 20th November, 1852, no duties are to be paid on exports or imports from the said ports, on merchandise or native produce, except the municipal dues, required for the objects of local utility.

5. The exploration of the rivers that run into the

cept the municipal dues, required for the objects of local utility.

5. The exploration of the rivers that run into the Amazon will be made by government steamers, constructed and employed expressly for the surface.

6, 7, 8 and 9 relate to the subdivision of districts and the appointment of governors.

10. The Governor General has power to grant to all who desire to establish themselves in those localities, grants of land of from two to forty fanegadas of land, in proportion to the means and numbers of the settlers.

11. Governors can in the same manner, grant from two to four fanegadas.

12. Larger free grants can only be had frem the government.

11. Governors can in the same manner, grant from two to four fanegadas.

12. Larger free grants can only be had frem the government.

13. All grants made by articles 10 and 11 are void, if the lands are not cultivated and settled upon within eighteen months.

14. In larger grants the time for selling and improving will be stated,

15. The Peruvian government binds itself to give to colonists, who arrive at either of the above ports for the purpose of settling in the valleys of the Amazon and its tributaries, free conduct to their destination, as also grants of seeds and implements.

16. A national ship shall be provided to convey settlers and foreign emigrants to the point where they intend to settle.

17. In conformity with the law of the 21st Nov. 1832, cultivated land and buildings shall be exempt from taxes, and every other privilege conceded to the possessors of uncultivated lands.

18. The new settlers shall pay no contributions for the term of twenty years, nor clergy dues, and shall further be exexpit from the use of stamped papers, being permitted to use common paper for petitions and contracts.

19. All the military and civil pensioners of government, not on actual service, can avail themselves of these privileges.

20. Government will facilitate the passage and establishment of clergy to the new settlements.

21. The new settlers can establish their own municipal regulations, subject to the approval of the Governor.

22. Also their judges, until sush time as Congress can legislate upon the subject.

23 to 26 relate to the present Governors of the districts, the opening of roads from various prints, &c.

MARKETS.

§ VAIPARAISE, April 14.—Business has improved, both in home and foreign branches. The arrivals, though not numerous have been of valuable cargoes.

FLOUR has a decided downward tendency, owing to the advices from California and Australia; it is held at \$8 to \$8, but is especied to fall to \$7.

COPTER is scarce, and held at most extravagant price.

COPER is scarce, and near at a most case-sopporter.

COAL (English) is scarce, and \$15 could be easily obtained for Scotch or Welsh; but the high rate of freights will prevent its being sold under \$20.

PROVISIONS.—Stocks small and light sales.
LIQUORS dull. Barley firm, at \$3 to 25 reals.

FIRGUITS.—TO Swanses, \$4 15s. Saltpetre \$4 and 5 per cent. California, \$18 to \$20. Coasting freights unaltered.

News From Panama

Our advices from Panama are to the 14th inst.

News From Panama.

Our advices from Panama are to the 14th inst.

The Panama Star gives the following:—
On the morning of May 3d, about 1 o'clock, a strange steamer, supposed to be the Sierra Nevada, came in collision with the Golden Gate, injuring her considerably. From the crash, it is supposed the stranger must have lest his whole head gear. Capt. Patterson immediately put his ship about and ran for him for ten or diteen minutes but as he did not stop resumed his course sgain. The steamer bearing down on us was running SW eight points of her course. The night was clear and startight, and the water smooth. Before the stranger struck, Capt. P. bailed, but received no answer, nor could he perceive any person on her deck. The collision must have been the result of culpsble neglect on the part of the officers of the strange steamer. (Signed.)

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Messenger.

STATISTICS OF SHIPPING, PASSENGERS AND SPECIE-PONT OF PANAMA, DUBING THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1883.

Turing the past mouth 3 American steamers entered the port of Panama from California, with 454 passengers and \$2.618.600 in geld dust and specie. 2 British steamers from the south arrived, with 67 passengers and \$4.65,221 principally silver, in bars and dollars. Of sailing versels arrived, there were -American 3, Peru 1, Ecuador 1, New Granada 2-Total, 7.

The departures during the same period were—4 American steamers to San Francisco, with 1,772 passengers; and 3 British steamers to the South, with 57 passengers; and 3 British steamers to the South, with 57 passengers; and 3 British steamers to the South, with 57 passengers; and 5 British steamers to Fan Francisco, with 1,772 passengers; and 5 British steamers to Fan Francisco of the situation of Panama, duming versels cleared, there were -British 2, New Granadian 5. Costa Rica 1-Total 8.

Essides there, H. B. M's correcte Dedalus arrived from the coast of Mexico, with \$900,000 in silver.

SPICE IMPORTING FOR TRANSET ACROSS THE ESTHUNG OF PANAMA, DUMING THE MONTHS OF JANUARY, FERRUARY, MARCH AND

From Peru and Chili \$465,221

\$20,410,796
 CALIFORNIA PASSENGER TRANSIT FOR SAME

 Arrived from.
 487

 January.
 842

 February.
 487

 March.
 1,325

 Aprii.
 521

AN EXTRAORDINARY STARBING AFFAIR—THE INJURED MAN FATALLY WOUNDED.
On Sunday night, about 12 o'clock, officers Defries and Wells, of the Eleventh ward, arrested a man named John Hencer, jresiding at No. 204 Fifth street, on a charge of stabbing a man called Bernard Conlan, inflicting with a knife five dangerous, if not fatal, stabs in and

with a knife five dangerous, if not fatal, stabs in and about the breast, and near the region of the heart. The injured man was taken to the station house, and medical aid sent for to attend him.

The prisoner informed Captain Squires of that district Police, that he was attacked as he was walking along Fifth street near avenue Bs by Conlan and others, who knocked him down and severely beat him, when, in the defence of his own person, he drew out his knife and inflicted the wounds on the person of Conlan. The Captain of Police adds to the above a brief remark, made on the return to the Chief of Police, saying that of late many depreciations have been perpetrated on avenue B and its vicinity, by knocking down persons and rebbing them; and if the statement made by Hencer is found to be true, he was fully justified in what he did. Dr. Kneback was called to dress the wounds of Conlan, who pronounced them very dangerous, with but little hope of recovery. Alderman Smith, of the Eleventh ward, visited the injured man early in the morning, for the purpose of taking his evidence, but he was much too feeble and exhausted to answer any questions. Hencer is also badly beaten.

Conlan was subsequently sent to the Belliue Hospital, and Hencer was conveyed before Justice Wood, who committed him to prison until the whole matter is more fully examined, either by the magistrate or the coroner.

THE LATE LOVE AFFAIR—THE YOUNG WOMAN SHOT BY HER LOVER—TRANSLATION OF A LETTER, WRITTEN BY MICHEL.

It will be recollected that, on the 6th instant, a young

Prussian, named Frederick W. Michel, was arrested on a charge of attempting to take the life of a very pretty young girl, named Magdalina Thompson, residing at No-220 Fifth street. It appears that Michel had become infatuated in love with Miss Thompson, and the intimacy having been broken off by Mr. Thompson, he (Michel) then felt determined to put an end to his own existence; Lut before doing so he he (Michel) then felt determined to put an end to his own existence; but before doing so he intended that Miss Thompson should die first by his hand, and then he would follow after. On the day of his arrest he attempted to carry out his design, and accordingly loaded a pistol and visited the shop No. 355 Sixth street, where Miss Thompson was engaged at painting window shades. He walked up to her and addressed her as follows:—"Now, Miss Thompson, it is the high time for you;" and instantly presented the pistol at her breast. The pistol snapped instead of going off, and Miss Thompson, much alarmed at the attempt made to shoot her, sprang th her feet, and ran up stairs; but before she had reached the top stair Michel discharged the pistol up the stairway after her, and the ball took effect in the rear part of her hip. The assailant was arrested before he had time to consummate his full design, by desiron ing his own life. On his arrest, a letter written in the German language was found on his person, instending to give an explanation of the deed had it been carried into execution. The following is the translation:—

My name is Frederick Wilhelm Michel, of Kingdom of Pruvsia, twenty-two years and three months old; came on the 6th of August, 1852, to America; I learned the painting, came by my brother, Carl Michel: I could not agree with his wife, and had to suffer a good deal; on the 3d of November I moved to 218 Fifth street; I learned a great deal from human nature then; I got acquainted with a young girl there—"a god," on angel" in heman appearance. I am not ashamed to write this here, and, from the 3d of November to the 23th of March, I have been in the hope; but, in that time, there was a great elteration. I worked so more, for that man Koppel. "Oh

that rascal "he uses had language, and I always feet more love towards her; and on 23d of March, I acknowledged to her my love for her, and asked her if she could ever love her my love for her, and asked her if she could ever love ma; and oh, on the 25th of March she give me her acknowledgement that she loved me. I shall be hers; but we sever told her parents any thing; we swore that we would ever love each other, and after two years she would be my wife. Oh, with what pleasure I went to work then. Through enamies—traitors, they heard of it, and they spoke to her; whe shall not promise, and she prayed to me, with tears in hor eyes, I should give her promises back again. I said yes, but with my life; and yes, she swore to me the second tim we evel asting love. Then I spoke to her father, and he said each other is the same, and then he would not have any thing against it, and we swore to each other the third time love. But her father, the unreasonable man forbid her all connection with me. "Damn him" I forgive all human beings from my heart, but not that child murderest; and she took her words back; but I swore with her to live, or with her to die. I have the last. I shother, my last love, and I die through poison. Damn Thompson, the murderer of your daughter, and the murderer of myself.

Translated by officer Rothachild, of Tenth Paxelo District.

The young woman having recovered from the effects of

The Return and Part Examination of her Father—Insinuation of Proceedings against a Prominent Abolitionist for Perjury. SUPREME COURT-IN CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Judge Duer.

May 23.—In the Matter of Jane Trainer.—Mr. Brady proceeded to read the affidavit of Mrs. Roise Porter, which set forth the facts already stated by her, and also, that the person who is using the name of and professing to act for said Charles Trainer, is one Lewis Tappan, who, as this respondent has been informed and believes, is an intermeddling and reckless man, not worthy to be entrusted with the training of said Jane. That the said Tappan recently made affidavit that this respondent had kidnapped the said Jane, or to that effect, which statement was absolutely false. And this respondent statement was absolutely false. And this respondent statement was absolutely false. ment was absolutely false. And this respondent states that she has been informed and believes that the said

Tappan has never been within the State of Alabama, and that his attempt to interfere with the custody of said child, is not the result of any interest in the fate or condition of the child, but of a mere love for notoriety amongst the peculiar class of men with whom he associates.

Mr. Brady then raised the point that the Judge had no jurisdiction in this case.

The Judge said that the father has the legal right to the custody of the child, unless it is established, as in the case of Wellsley Poole, that the father was profigate and unworthy of being entrusted with the custody of the child.

and unworthy of being entrusted with the custody of the child.

Mr. Brady meant to contend that it did not belong to any Justice of the Superior Court to interfere, and he was able to show that if there was any tribunal in this city which had jurisdiction in the matter, it was the Supreme Court. He was, however, ready to hear any testimony that may be presented, subject to this objection.

Mr. Culver, looking at the return, said that the woman signs this by the rame of Rose Cooper. She has signed a paper at the Tombs by the name of Rose Porter.

Mr. Brady—Well, that is right; she has two names; Mr. Tappan may have but one, yet it is a name which will be known through all time. (Laughter.)

Mr. Culver—Mr. Tappan has but one name, and a name that he need not be ashamed of, and he appears in a cause which does him honor.

Mr. Brady—That we will see when he answers our charge of perjury.

Mr. Culver produced telegraphic despatches from the father, and desired to put them in evidence.

Mr. Brady objected. The man was here now, and they could put him on the stand and examine as to his abduction.

The Judge said that the telegraphs could not be received in evidence, and they had better examine the father.

Mr. Brady remarked that, as this was likely to be im-

The Judge said that the telegraphs could not be re-ceived in evidence, and they had better examine the father.

Mr. Brady remarked that, as this was likely to be im-portant, he would desire that it should be taken down by a person deputed by the Court.

The Judge said this would be desirable.

Mr. Culver said that his client, Mr. Tappan, would take

a person deputed by the coart.

The Judge said this would be desirable.

Mr. Culver said that his client, Mr. Tappan, would take notes.

Mr. Brady objected to Mr. Tappan's being the note-taker. Mr. Tappan has officiously appeared in this case, and he is not a person whose notes can be relied on.

Mr. Tappan—I appear here without pay.

Mr. Brady—I should think so; for no one would be fool enough to pay you for anything.

Charles W. Trainer, the father of the girl, was them called, and examined by Mr. Culver. Q.—What person have you authorized to institute these proceedings and got back this girl Jane? A.—Mr. Lewis Tappan.

Q.—Dad you or not send any telegraphic despatches from Cincinnati? A.—Id dig ! got Mr. Brisbane to send to Mr. Tappan to stop my child; since that I have sent a letter and one despatch to him, to take care of my child; it is at my request he is proceeding in this matter; Jane Trainer is my daughter; she is about ten years old. [The witness then went on to detail the history of the case, which was a mere repetition of his former evidence as published in the Hranzy, and the Judge said he admitted it, though it should not affect his former decision on the point of kidnapping.) Witness continued—My wishes in the matter now are that Mr. Tappan should take the child and raise her.

The Judge—Do you mean by that that if the Court should adjudge the child to you, you don't intend to take her best to Alabama.

To Mr. Culver—I wish Mr. Tappan to have the child, and then I am certain she will be free; I know she will be well taken care of, for Mr. Tappan is a gentleman; Mrs. Porter is not a woman of good character; if she was she would not have sold my wife. She kept a house of bad repute, and I am afraid she will sell the child, that is the reason I don't wish her to have it.

If. Culver said be would follow up this point; but the counsei (Mr. Brady) admitted it.

Mr. Brady.—I will take the same course that I did before, that the counse if the course is the head of the course is the beauty of the course

Mr. Brady.—I will take the same course that I did before.

The Judge —Mr. Brady admits, as he did before, that the woman was of bad character, but she has reformed, and is shout to be married.

Witness continued.—I lived in Mobile all my lifetime, am free; my wife and myself belong to the Methadist Episcopal church, where white and colored people resorted. I am thirty five years of age; my wife is youngor. To the Judge.—My wife was reputed to be a slave. We were married by a person named Douglass publicly, in the kitchen of the man to whom she was a slave; she took my name immediately after the marriage; I visited her every day as her husband. This was some time before ahe was sold to Mrs. Cooper (Porter); I had a boy before this child; I have cohabited with Emma as my wife.

wife.
Mr. Brady.—Give us the rame of the man at whose

before this child; I have cohabited with Emma as my wife.

Mr. Brady.—Give us the name of the man at whose home you were married.

Witness—Samuel. (Laughter.) I don't know his other name. Samuel was his sirname.

Mr. Brady.—Uncle Sam. (Laughter.)

The witness' direct testimony, which was taken down by an amanuensis, was then read over to him.

Cross-ex. mined by Mr. Brady.—I think Sam thirty five or thirty-six years of age, I never told a woman when courting her what my age was; I reckon my age by my health and strength. (Laughter.) Q.—Have you had any intercourse with any other woman than Emma since you were married?

Mr. Culver objected to the question, because by the laws of Alabama adultery was a State prison offence, and the wilness was not bound to answer.

The Judge instructed the witness that he was not bound to answer any question that will render himself liable to prosecution.

Mr. Brady.—(To the witness.) Will you answer the question, or do you refuse?

Witness—Wait till I have done with my counsel. (Laughter.) I have a brother younger than myself; I can't tell what year I was married; when I married Emma she was the slave of Samuel; he was not in the hitchen, but he was in the house when we were married; Douglass, who married us, was a carpenter and a prescher, and I think he is gone to Liberia.

Mr. Brady repeated his question as to the witness' criminality with other women.

Mr. Culver objected to the question, and the Judge said he would suspend the examination until they produced the law on that point.

Q.—By Mr. Brady—Did you ever take your daughter Jane to a certain house, and show her another little girl, and as her to call it sister, and tull her if she did not that you would whip her?

A.—No, str; I know nothing about it; in Louisville, when we were all there, there was a little girl that Jane never could prove it;—(laughter)—there was a girl named Nahaley that hada quarrel with my wife; I was not present, and so I don't know where the crack was;—(laughter)—I have done with the would now (a